

WEATHER.  
Cloudy, showery today and probably tomorrow; little change in temperature. Temperature for twenty-two hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: High, 82, at 2 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 71, at 2 a.m. yesterday.

# The Sunday Star.

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No. 747—No. 27,479. WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1919. FIVE CENTS.

## COMPROMISE SURE ON LEAGUE PACT, EVENTS INDICATE

Leaven Works Strongly Toward "Interpretations" of Knots in Covenant.

## PRESIDENT HEARS MUCH IN CALLS OF SENATORS

Learns Objections at First Hand; Opponents May Seek Early Vote on Changes.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

Developments of the past few days have consistently tended to indicate the steady drift of events toward the reaching of a compromise on the league of nations covenant. Whether it be termed "understanding," or "reservation," or the latest descriptive, "interpretation," the compromise modification which is being worked on, as told in last Sunday's Star, bids fair to be effected.

Only a few senators continue to insist that the treaty can be ratified without changing the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," and some of them are thought to be maintaining that attitude perfunctorily to support the President in holding out awhile and for the sake of the record. The majority opinion in the Senate is that it will not only be possible, but necessary, to establish the "interpretations."

With the exception of the small group of "last ditch" senators, those who are irrevocably opposed to any league, it is the judgment of the great body of the Senate that a league of nations will be indorsed and that it will be the President's league with the covenant "interpreted" by the Senate to the satisfaction of more than one-third of the senators, a number sufficient otherwise to prevent ratification of the treaty.

"Interpretations" From President.

It was suggested yesterday that the President, once he becomes convinced that there must be qualifications to appease sentiment in the Senate, may himself suggest "interpretations" which would satisfy the senatorial objections and yet not subject the treaty to reference to their peace council.

The alternative to reaching a compromise, it was said by senators yesterday, will be an appeal to the country by the President, a long and fatiguing tour and a turbulent stirring up of the people to a time when reason and normalcy in the consuming desire of the whole world.

The feeling is still strong in senatorial circles that the President may not find it necessary to fall back upon this last resort.

President Wilson is reported to feel that his conferences with senators yesterday have been helpful to himself and he ventures to hope, of value to them. He was able, as a participant in the negotiation of the peace treaty, to give them first-hand information upon many phases of the negotiations which necessarily had a bearing upon the covenant.

## President, Also, Learned.

The President, for his part, was engaged to get first-hand reports of the state of mind of some senators, such as perhaps he had not obtained from his own supporters in the Senate, who might have been disinclined to be the bearers of bad news. He will hear more of the same nature as the conferences with senators are extended. If some of his own advisers and friends in the Senate feel inclined to be frank at the risk of being unpopular with him they can substantiate the reports of the others.

Some of the proponents of "interpretations," or "reservations," or whatever they are to be called, are in favor of proceeding at once to their consideration with a view to testing out their merits and their acceptability to a majority of the Senate for adoption. The votes to adopt them are claimed to be at hand at this stage of the proceeding. Once added to the covenant and the information conveyed to the President that as thus interpreted the treaty could be ratified, these senators say that then responsibility for further delay would rest with the President.

## Want Public Backing.

They also contend that it will be advisable to have the nature of the reservations thus found to be acceptable to a majority understood by the public, so that if the President should by any chance decide to go to the country and appeal for a demand for unreserved acceptance of the league, the people would know what was proposed and be able to judge whether they are reasonable or not.

For the present, while the leaven of proposed compromise is working under the surface, the policy of the administration supporters in the Senate is to resist stoutly all suggestions of interpretation of the covenant, and to maintain that any alteration or addition would necessitate reference to the peace council and endanger the league of nations.

Speeches will be made by administration senators this week thus contending. No one ventures to approximate a date for the hoped-for "getting together," as it is realized that

## SHANTUNG TO REJECT RULE OF JAPANESE, ENVOYS SAY

Chinese Delegates to Paris From Province, in New York, Assert Boycott Is Prelude to Possible "Uprising."

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, July 19.—Predicting that "the 36,000,000 people of Shantung will never surrender to the Japanese aggression," Dr. H. F. Kung and T. H. Hsu, Chinese delegates from Shantung province to the peace conference, in a statement here today declared that the boycott on Japanese goods throughout the province was the prelude to a possible "uprising."

"Shantung has tens of thousands of its citizens to Europe to help win the war," said the statement. "Many lives were sacrificed. Now the reward for this service is to turn Shantung's economic and political rights over to Japan. What will those soldiers find when they go back to their native land? Japanese police, Japanese miners, Japanese enterprises of their own properties. Can we expect these men who have experienced the terror of war on European battlefields to rest satisfied?"

"The Shantung settlement has raised a new issue in the far east. Japan is satisfied with the clause and will attempt to carry it out, but the Chinese people will never acquiesce. Our people have experienced the cruelty of the Japanese bushido during the capture of Kiaochow. They will not be responsible for any action they may take when their territory is invaded or their property robbed."

The envoys said that not only was Shantung regarded as "sacred territory" because of the birth of Chinese civilization there, but that its people would not allow it to be dominated by a foreign power because of their sense of justice and desire for self-determination.

## A. F. L. AND STEEL GIANT MAY CLING

Labor Strategists Meet at Pittsburgh to Decide Course of Action.

## UNION RECOGNITION HOPE

Special Dispatch to The Sunday Star.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—To decide upon a course of action to be followed in behalf of the American Federation of Labor against the United States Steel Corporation, which, throughout the country, has refused to enter into negotiations with unions of its employees, the national committee to organize the iron and steel workers, an A. F. of L. adjunct, held a special meeting beginning at 10 o'clock this morning in Labor Temple.

Represent 24 Unions.

Members of the committee came from different parts of the country and represent twenty-four established international unions banded together to organize workers in the iron and steel and allied industries throughout the United States.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is chairman ex-officio of the national committee, the active chairman of which is John J. Fitzpatrick of Chicago, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. At a recent meeting in Washington, D. C., the committee discussed the calling of a strike in the iron and steel industry, but deferred action until the meeting here.

The committee, which met in executive session tonight, does not expect to reach a decision on the question of striking before tomorrow evening. The committee expects to be continuously in session tomorrow, during which reports will be received on the organization campaign which has been under way here for several weeks.

## Conflicting Reports.

This work, in which a committee of Pittsburgh unionists co-operated, is in the charge of William T. Foster, secretary of the national committee. On the report of this committee will depend the action taken against the United States Steel Corporation. Whether it will be necessary to order a strike cannot be foretold at this moment, because of conflicting reports on the attitude of the corporation toward organized labor. Secretary Foster, in an interview several days ago, stated that he had received information from a source that could not be questioned to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation would recognize labor organizations among its employees and deal with them on all questions affecting their employment and wages, in the near future.

## AUSTRIAN TREATY READY TO DELIVER TOMORROW

PARIS, July 18 (by the Associated Press).—The missing clauses of the Austrian peace treaty will almost certainly be handed to the Austrian delegation Monday.

Ten days will be allowed the Austrians for consideration of the terms and for representations they may desire to make. The council will probably require ten days more in which to reply. Consequently, the treaty can scarcely be signed before August 10.

(Havas).—Premier Venizelos of Greece and Foreign Minister Tittoni of Italy discussed today before the supreme interallied council the question of what zone in Asia Minor should be occupied by Greek troops and what zone by Italian troops.

## LIBERALS MAY RULE SPAIN.

Maura Unable to Form Cabinet of Conservative Elements.

MADRID, July 19.—Antonio Maura, premier in the ministry, recently resigned, who has been endeavoring to form a new cabinet combining the conservative elements, has not succeeded in effecting such a combination.

It was announced today, therefore, that the liberals and the democrats now would be consulted with regard to the formation of a ministry.

## STRIKE URGED AS FOREST FIRES GROW

Agitators Cause 24 to Quit. Flames Spread Rapidly in Three States.

## APPEALS FOR AID MADE

By the Associated Press.  
SPOKANE, Wash., July 19.—Rapidly spreading forest fires in northern Idaho, western Montana and eastern Washington, covering many thousands of acres of cut-over and virgin timber, and new fires reported almost hourly cause much concern today to the federal forest service officials. Appeals for men to fight the forest fires have been made and every man who could qualify for the arduous work of fighting the fires in the mountainous regions of three states was employed. They were sent immediately to the end of the railroads and then by trails to the scenes of the fires.

## Agitators Handicap Service.

The forest service was handicapped in fighting the fire on Rattlesnake creek northeast of Missoula, Mont., by agitators urging the fire fighters to strike for higher wages. The men quit in response to the agitators' appeals.

The town of Newport, Wash., was fighting tonight a fire that had covered eighty acres and was a mile from the town's limits. The wind, however, was blowing away from the town and little fear was felt that the fire would reach there. Other towns threatened by the flames are Heron, St. Regis and Alberton, Mont.

## Many New Fires Reported.

New fires were reported to the forest service almost hourly. One of the fires reported near Naples, Idaho, had burned over forty acres of private timber before a report of it had been received by the federal forest service officials. Near Heron, Mont., a fire covering 3,000 acres was controlled by ninety-five men.

Forest fires also were reported in the Wenatchee River valley, in central Washington, and in the Herman Creek forest, in Oregon, forty miles east of Portland, where 1,400 acres had been burned over.

## Blames Federal Government.

In a statement issued today Gov. D. W. Davis of Idaho blamed the federal government for the fires because of its failure to patrol timber on the public domain, and requested additional funds for fire-fighting purposes in Idaho.

The governor will go to Washington tomorrow to confer with the Secretary of the Interior on the situation.

## SEND PRESIDENT MEDAL.

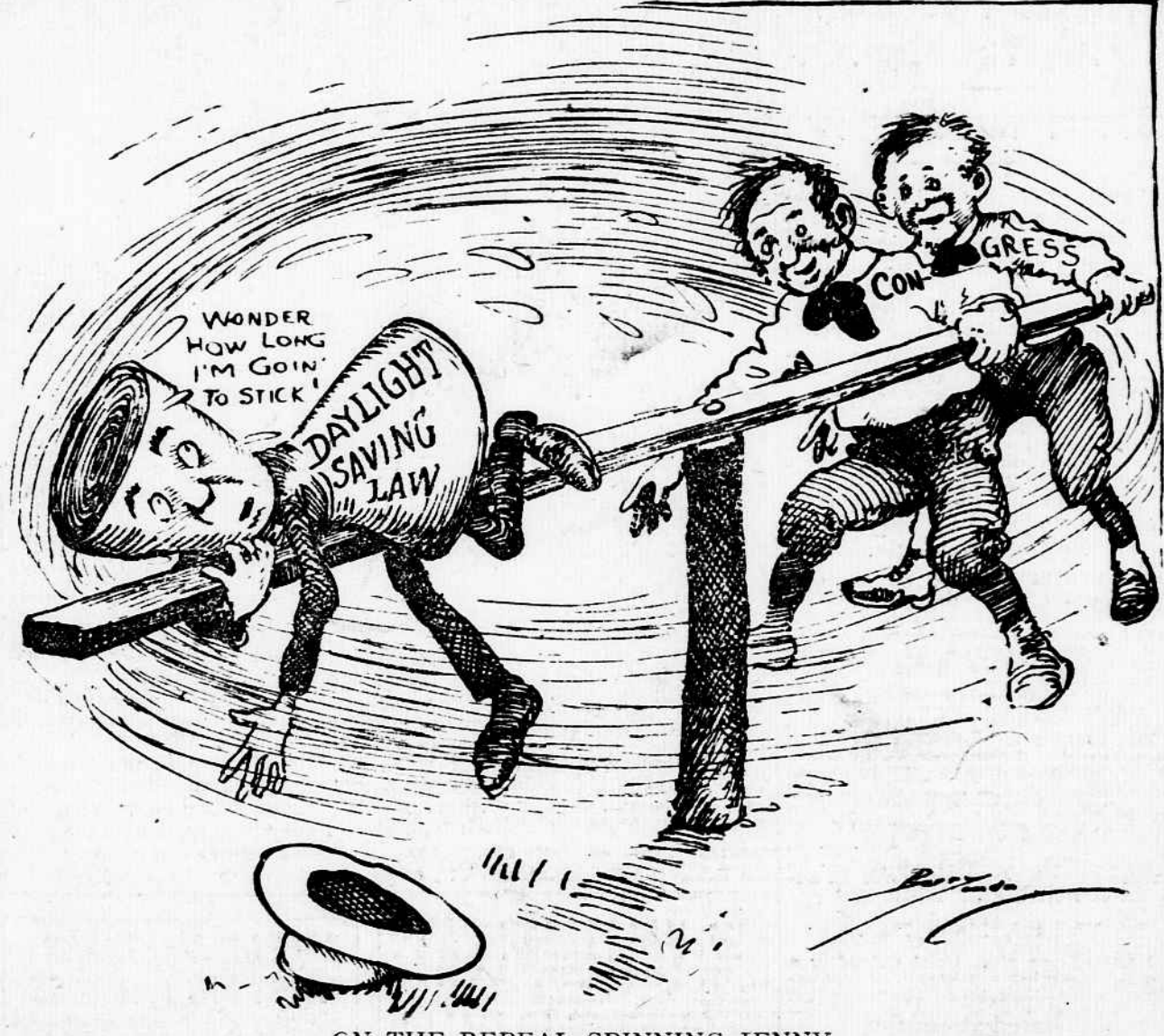
French Gift Depicts Monument to Be Erected in Yanks' Honor.

NANCY, July 19 (by the Associated Press).—Medals of a monument to be erected in the region of Flierey to commemorate the liberation of many villages of Lorraine by the American offensive September 12, 1918, against the St. Mihiel salient, have been sent to President Wilson and Gen. Pershing by the committee having charge of the erection of the memorial. The committee is headed by the former prefect of Nancy, M. Mermann, who is now the French commissioner of Metz.

## 50 TO 100 PUT TO DEATH DAILY IN PETROGRAD

HELSINGFORS, July 18.—Twenty thousand hostages are reported to have been arrested in Petrograd in the last three weeks, and Petrograd newspapers publish almost daily lists of from fifty to one hundred persons who have been put to death for various reasons. The names of all those in charge of the diplomatic archives of foreign legations in Petrograd appear on the lists.

A Russian general, seventy years old, is reported to have been shot for having in his room weapons which he was keeping as trophies.



ON THE REPEAL SPINNING JENNY.

## MEN IN UNIFORM ATTACK NEGROES

Reported Assault on Sailor's Wife Sends Enlisted Men on Raid in D. C.

## THREE HURT; SHOTS FIRED

As a climax to the assaults on white women in this city and vicinity recently and a report that another, the wife of a sailor, had been attacked, a band of more than a hundred soldiers, sailors and marines last night invaded the southwest and beat several colored persons before they were finally dispersed by a provost guard, a detachment of marines and reserves from three police stations.

Of those who were attacked, George Montgomery, colored, who says he lives on C street between 12th and 13th streets southwest, was the most seriously injured. It was necessary to take him to Emergency Hospital. Charles Liston Ralls and his wife, Mary, of 1209 Carlin court southwest, were attacked. The husband's mouth was cut by a blow from a fist. The wife also was struck. They ran to their home. Shots also were fired by several of the men in uniform. It was reported, but none of them took effect.

Police Rushed to Scene.

Following the first attack, calls for help were sent to the fourth precinct police station. Information was given that several persons had been shot and killed. The reserves of that precinct, together with those of the first and sixth precincts, were rushed to the scene. Police headquarters was called and Night Inspector Burlingame sent word to the 63d Infantry camp at Potomac Park. The provost guard was turned out from that camp and a squad of marines also was sent from marine barracks.

By the time the police, marines and provost guard arrived practically all of the soldiers, sailors and marines had left the neighborhood of the attacks and no arrest was made.

## Sailor's Wife Reported Attacked.

According to information obtained by the police the trouble started when the report was circulated that a sailor's wife had been attacked.

Two sailors are said to have had a fight with a colored man on 14th street southwest. Then they proceeded uptown, and as they met a soldier, sailor or marine, passed the word along to go back into Southwest Washington and "clean it up."

## How Band Gathered.

Word was flashed to soldiers, sailors and marines in the downtown section that they were to meet at 8th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest and proceed from there to South Washington. Some of them made their way down 6th street; others on 7th street, and still others via the Mall. They met on D street near 12th street southwest, and it was there Ralls and his wife were attacked. The uniformed men then moved along to 12th street near Maryland avenue. Montgomery, who had been to a store to purchase cantaloupes, was stopped by the men.

Asked what he was doing out so late at night, he started to tell that he had been to a store, but before he could do so he was struck on the head with a stick and also in the face.

Crowd Soon Dispersed.

The soldiers, sailors and marines continued down 12th street. They apparently separated about this time, as when the military police and local officers arrived but few were to be seen. Following the trouble the military police and the reserves from the police stations patrolled the streets in South Washington.

It was stated at the hospital that Montgomery was not dangerously hurt.

## COLLAPSE OF WORLD CREDIT NEAR, SAYS BRITISH EXPERT

Sir George Paish Suggests U. S. and England Wipe Out a Thousand Million of Debts Owed Them.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

Special Cable to The Sunday Star and New York Tribune. Copyright 1919.

LONDON, July 19.—Sir George Paish, the famous English financial expert, says that British credit cannot recover until conditions permitting the embargo on the export of gold and Britain will be able to offer to pay for everything in gold. The difference between the present and the pre-war situation is that prior to the war Great Britain was constantly sending large sums to foreign nations, whereas today she has a great foreign debt. Because of the necessity of giving additional credit to the continent and also buying large quantities of food and cotton, Sir George thinks that exchange may continue to fall, reaching 14 within a few days. He said today:

## Treaty Does Not Help.

"It is of the greatest importance, not only that the British should appreciate, but that the world should understand, that the peace treaty has done nothing whatever to strengthen the financial position. France and Italy have been induced to base their entire calculations and hopes upon the payment of a large sum by the enemy countries, and no provision whatever has been made to deal with the situation that now exists and will continue to exist in France, Italy and other continental nations until those sums are received."

Sir George considers a collapse of world credit is not only possible, but imminent. "I see only one way out," he declared, "and that is by capital levies, both national and international. I have made the suggestion that America and England each agree to wipe out say a thousand million of the debts owed them by continental countries and pooling an international credit in the league of nations. My suggestion is based on the principle that it is better to forego part of the debt owing you, thereby making the rest good, than to force bankruptcy and thereby receive say only 50 cents on the dollar."

## Says War Strengthened U. S.

England's post-war position is that she neither made nor lost anything by the war. Her wealth now is approximately what it was in 1914. What she borrowed abroad she did in order to relend this money on the continent. Apart from England it may be said that the European allies lost over the war, while America, on the other hand, emerges in a stronger position than the one she held before the war. Therefore there is all the greater reason why America should be willing to help European credit.

## 13 DROWNED AS STORM SWEEPS AWAY HOME

Many Children Among Reported Victims in High Waters Near Wheeling, W. Va.

By the Associated Press.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19.—Between nine and thirteen persons are reported to have been drowned tonight when a residence was swept away by the waters during a heavy rainstorm at Wegee Creek, on the Ohio side, ten miles south of here. The home of Steve Moxie, according to reports, was washed from its foundation and demolished against a bridge.

All Telephone Wires Down.

Reports from Wegee Creek are fragmentary, due to the fact that all telephone wires are down. Three bodies, recovered from the wrecked house, were brought to Bellaire, Ohio, at 10 o'clock tonight. A half hour later a report was received here that ten additional bodies had been recovered. Most of the dead are children.

## NEW YORK TO FIGHT TWO-CENT TRANSFERS

NEW YORK, July 19.—Mayor Hylan announced today that he had instructed the corporation counsel of the city to start proceedings in the state courts to nullify the order of Public Service Commissioner Nixon granting the New York Railway Company, and the surface lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the right to charge two cents for transfers. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, he said.

The mayor declared that the rental paid by the Eighth avenue railroad gives a return of 26.5 per cent on a capitalization of \$1,000,000; the Twenty-third street railroad, 23.13 per cent on its capital stock; the Forty-second and Grand street lines, 22.4 per cent, and the Third Avenue railroad, 22.4 per cent. All these lines are component parts of the New York Railway Company.

## COLD WAVE HITS ROME, RECALLING ANCIENT LEGEND

ROME, July 19.—A severe cold wave is sweeping the entire province, with a heavy snowfall reported in the highlands surrounding Rome. The inhabitants have been forced to put on their winter clothing, and fires have been started in their homes.

The cold weather in a season which is usually hotter than the tropics recalls a legend dating back to the fourth century, when, it is said, the Virgin appeared to Johannes and Pope Liberius. They were commanded to build a church on a spot where snow would fall the next morning, August 5. Accordingly the Basilica Santa Maria Maggiore, then the largest church in Rome, was erected and dedicated to the Virgin.

## DRYS RULE HOUSE IN LONG CONFLICT

Resist All Attempts to Soften Enforcement; Night Session Late.

## HOME WINE, CIDER BANNED

Defeating attacks against drastic provisions of the enforcement bill, the prohibition forces in the House last night romped through the measure paragraph by paragraph, putting the lid on debate at the nod of Chairman Volstead. The House adjourned at 10:35 o'clock without completing the bill.

The prohibitionists took command at once when the House met on night, even refusing five minutes for Chairman Good of the appropriations committee to bring up an important money measure.

While the House was knocking down amendment after amendment designed to liberalize the measure, Representative Igoe, democrat, of Missouri, announced he would offer a substitute that could be enforced "without the expenditure of \$50,000,000 and without a standing army."

"There is no provision in the Igoe bill for enforcement of war-time prohibition, nor does it define intoxicating liquors, and persons manufacturing, selling, importing or exporting liquors would be subject to a \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment for the first offense."

## Confusion Frequent.

There was the utmost confusion at times during the day, and often half a dozen were asking recognition with so much chatter some members complained they did not know what the House was doing. Several amendments offered by Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee, in charge of the bill, went through. The House also accepted one by Representative Miller, republican of Washington, requiring doctors issuing whisky prescriptions at drug store offices to have maintained such offices for a period of one year prior to passage of the bill. The search and seizure section, described as the bill's most drastic provision, was approved with added restrictions.

Strictness Alarms "Drys."

By a vote of 73 to 70 an amendment designed to protect from invasion a home in the same building with a store in which liquor was sold was defeated over the protest of a few ardent prohibitionists, who declared there was danger of Congress going too far. On the heels of this the House adopted, 71 to 51, an amendment which would permit search of a private dwelling used for the sale of intoxicants.

Chairman Volstead declared the search and seizure section had been the "bugaboo" of the whole enforcement discussion, and that the only things that could be taken away after search were liquor and implements for its manufacture.

A fight to amend the provision which would require physicians prescribing whisky to write on the prescription the patient's ailment was led by Representative Treadway, republican, Massachusetts. He said it was apparent the House was bent on passing the bill, drastic provisions and all, but he warned that the House was going too far in requiring that a person's ailment be placed on record. The amendment was defeated, 62 to 39.

## Denies Medicinal Value.

The attitude of the "dry" forces was indicated by Chairman Volstead during consideration of the section relating to liquor drinking on trains and boats. Representative Gard, democrat, of Ohio, insisted that the word "whisky" should be added because the section stated it would be a crime for a sick or dying person to be given a drink on a train.

"No occasion ever arises when liquor is really needed as a medicine," said Mr. Volstead.

The House defeated the amendment, but later, upon Mr. Volstead's motion, it amended the section to make it lawful for any person to drink liquor as a beverage or to be intoxicated on a public conveyance.

## No Domestic Manufacture.

After the chair had ruled out an amendment by Representative Pitts, democrat, of Massachusetts, which would have permitted a man to make wine and cider in his own home, Chairman Volstead tried to

## HUNS WILLING TO PAY FOR MANNHEIM MURDER

BERLIN, July 19 (by the Associated Press).—The German government, replying to the French note demanding reparation for the murder of Sergt. Maj. Mannheim at Berlin on July 13, and an additional sum for Mannheim's family, says that in the apology made before receipt of the French communication Germany agreed to recompense the family of the murdered soldier.

Germany refuses, however, to pay the 1,000,000 franc indemnity demanded on the ground that there is no foundation for the demand in international law. If France does not agree to this, Germany is willing to leave the matter to a mixed arbitration court.

## U. S. TARS ROBBED IN OFFICIAL BOAT ON MEXICAN RIVER

Hold-Up by Armed Men Resembles Attacks Preceding Vera Cruz Occupation.

## OFFICIALS SEE TROUBLE LOOMING IN ASSAULT

Dispatch Urgent Word to Carranza Government; New U. S. Policy Thought in Effect.

A boat from the U. S. S. Cheyenne occupied by enlisted men of the American Navy was held up by armed men in the Tamesi river, nine miles off Tampico, Mexico, on July 6, and the sailors were robbed. The American flag was flying from the boat at the time.

Closely resembling the attacks on American sailors which led to the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914, the State Department did not hesitate to regard it as a most grave affair and immediately dispatched urgent representations to the Carranza government and the local authorities at Tampico.

Although the sailors were fishing, they were on official duty bringing in food for their ship, and the American flag flying from the boat denoted that it was official business.

## Report Delayed 12 Days.

Preliminary reports of the attack, reaching the Navy Department on July 7, did not go to the State Department until yesterday, when it promptly was given out. No explanation was made for the delay.

The incident is regarded as most serious and charged with possibilities because the Carranza forces are in full control of the Tampico district, especially the city and the waters about it, although the official report does not identify the Mexicans who attacked the boat, and because it comes as the climax to a long series of recent attacks on American sailors which have been the subject of increasingly urgent representations to the Carranza government.

Bandit Dominance Not Known.

Army officials said no reports regarding the activities of bandits in the Tampico district had been received heretofore and that official information in the War Department files showed that the Tampico district had been under complete control by the Mexican government for several years.

The State Department issued this statement concerning the incident.

"The Department of State has just been advised that on July 6 a boat from the U. S. S. Cheyenne, occupied by enlisted men of that vessel who were on a fishing trip, was held up on the Tamesi river, near Tampico, by armed men. The sailors were robbed of personal effects."

"Urgent representations have been made by the Department of State to both the local Mexican authorities at Tampico and to the federal government at Mexico City, and the authorities there have promised to investigate at once."

## Fuller Report Ordered.

Secretary Daniels sent the following telegram to Commander Finney of the Topeka:

"Wire fuller report and results of investigation of robbery of motor sailing launch of U. S. S. Cheyenne. Name parties been identified or apprehended?"

Since President Wilson returned from the peace conference he has turned his attention a great deal to the Mexican situation. Various reports have been circulating in sources in touch with Mexican affairs that the American government's policy had undergone a change, but there has been no official indication or announcement.

## U. S. Ready for Developments.

It is known, however, that the American troops along the border have a new set of orders, which was evidenced by the prompt manner in which they crossed into Juarez and cleared up the fighting there when it menaced El Paso. The extent to which the military establishment has been prepared to meet a situation at Juarez has not fully been disclosed, but there are evidences that the government is taking measures to be prepared for any eventualities into which it may be forced.

It was an incident at Tampico in 1914 which brought on the occupation of Vera Cruz. A boat from one of Admiral Mayo's ships was detained, a "passage" was demanded, and sailors and at other times men from the ships were menaced ashore. Gen. Huerta refused to apologize, and salute the American flag and the occupation of Vera Cruz followed.

Officials here see in the incident of July 6 the makings of a more serious situation.

## HELD AS MAIL ROBBER.

G. H. McDevitt, Transfer Clerk, Is Arrested by Inspectors.

Charged with rifling the mails at Union station, where he was employed as transfer clerk and had charge of loading mail on trains, Guy Harrison McDevitt, thirty years old, of Mount Rainier, Md., was arrested by Post Office Inspectors Hodgkin and Yarborough last night. He probably will be given a hearing before a United States commissioner tomorrow.

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